

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

(123)

Eclipses of the fourth Satellite for the Year 1732.

D. H. M. S.

Fanuary 15 at 11 59 52* an Immersion.

at 13 59 54* an Emersion.

After which Time the Satellite will pass wide of the Shadow of Jupiter; and there will be no more Eclipses till the Beginning of the Year 1734.

IV. A Letter to the President of the Royal Society, from Frank Nicholls, M. D. F. R. S. giving an Account of a Polypus, resembling a Branch of the Pulmonary Vein, coughed up by an asthmatic Person.

SIR,

Icholas Tulpius, in the 7th Observation of his fecond Book, presents us with the Case of a Man who, with a large Effusion of Blood, threw up, by coughing, two Branches of the Pulmonary Vein, six Inches long, with their several Ramifications, freed from the Trachea and Substance of the Lungs, as if dissected by the most accurate Anatomist. This Case he observes to be very extraordinary, and not to be parallell'd in the Writings of physical Authors.

A little Acquaintance with the Structure of the Lungs sufficiently evinces the Impossibility of the Fact,

as there stated; wherefore (not doubting the Veracity of the Author) I always believed him to be deceived by a *Polypus* of the Vein, which might be cough'd

up in the Manner by him described.

But the following Case will give another Light to this Affair. July the 18th 1730, I was consulted by Mr. —— of Black Friars, on Behalf of his Brother, living in Esex, who was asthmatic, and cough'd up Phlegm resembling Worms; to remedy which, I directed the Use of a Lac Ammoniacum with Squills; from the Use of which he expectorated more easily, but continued still to cough up the same Substances.

The 11th Instant, on the Road to London, he was feized with a Shivering, and pleuretic Pains; a white Tongue, hard and quick Pulse, &c. By repeated Bleeding his Pains decreased, but the Cough remained more violent than usual. On examining the expectorated Phlegm (which was tinged with Blood) I found it fibrous, and (when expanded in Water) exactly refembling the Vessels in the Lungs. These Substances are as tough as the Coats of the Veins, and (like them) hollow. Mr. — has cough'd up more or less of them every Day, for feven Years; fometimes perfeetly white, and sometimes tinged with Blood: Notwithstanding which, he has had no other Complaint, has had a good Appetite, and Colour, and a greater Share of Fat than any Man would choose. The Specimen here shewn (as in Fig. 1.) was expectorated, when I was present, the 16th Instant. It nearly refembles the first Draught of Tulpius, and is no more than a viscid Phlegm, secreted by the relaxed Glands

(125)

of the Trachaa, and afterwards concreted by the Heat of the Part. As this may ferve to explain the remarkable Case of Tulpius, so I thought it worth being communicated to the Society. I am,

With great Respect,

June 17.

Your very bumble Servant,

FRANK NICHOLLS.

V. An Account of an Experiment explaining a mechanical Paradox, viz. that two Bodies of equal Weight suspended on a certain sort of Balance [as in Tab. Fig. 2.] do not lose their Aquilibrium, by being removed one farther from, the other nearer to the Center. By the Rev. T. J. Desaguliers, L. L. D. & F. R. S.

Proposition.

I f the two Weights P,W, in Fig. 3. hang at the Ends of the Balance A B, whose Center of Motion is C; those Weights will act against each other (because their Directions are contrary) with Forces made up of the Quantity of Matter in each multiplied by its Velocity; that is, by the Velocity which the Motion of the Balance turning about C will give to the Body suspended. Now the Velocity of an heavy Body is its perpendicular Ascent or Descent, as will appear R